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THE HIGH SCHOOL JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Dedication

To the devoted teachers of youth in the colleges of North Carolina—as a slight token of appreciation of the high service they are rendering the commonwealth—

To the Alumni and Alumnae in whom these modest institutions have kindled the passion for truth and goodness and beauty—"lest they forget"—

To the high school boys and girls of the state who are eagerly looking forward to the day when they shall be initiated into the mysteries and pleasures of college life—as a word of advice and encouragement to press on with the determination that nothing shall deter them or cheat them out of the treasures of the spirit and of the intellect that are in store for them—

This number of the HIGH SCHOOL JOURNAL is respectfully dedicated.

Principles for Accrediting Colleges

At the meeting of the North Carolina College Conference which met in Greensboro, March 10th and 11th, the conference adopted eight principles for accrediting colleges of A grade. These principles are to be applied by the State Department of Education in rating the colleges of the state. The adoption of these eight principles is the most advanced step ever taken by any group of college representatives in North Carolina. The principles relate to: (1) requirements for admission; (2) requirements for graduation; (3) the size of the faculty, its training, its relation to the type of curriculum and to the number of students; (4) necessary amount of operating expenses; (5) material equipment; (6) organization—distinct from preparatory department; (7) character of curriculum, practices regarding the granting of degrees; (8) proper inspection of accredited institutions. The eight principles are in close accord with those agreed upon by the American Council on Education and the

National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools which were formulated at a meeting held in Washington last May. The eight principles adopted at Greensboro will be published in full in the April number of the JOURNAL.

Suffice it to say, if they can be put into operation—and there is no valid reason why they should not be—the most progressive step of a generation will have been taken by the colleges of North Carolina.

The North Carolina College Conference at its March meeting at Greensboro did a number of things that will redound to the glory of higher education in North Carolina. It was indeed a most significant meeting. A full account of it will appear in our April number.

The High School Journal is deeply indebted to the college presidents of North Carolina for the articles which make up the contents of this number. All of them were asked to contribute, and how generously they responded to the invitation is attested by the fact that twenty-five of the thirty-two complied with the request. We wish that the remaining seven had been like-minded, for we had hoped to have every institution represented.

Eleven of the colleges of North Carolina are now rated by the State Department of Education as Class A. These are: the University, Trinity, Davidson, Wake Forest, North Carolina College for Women, Meredith, Greensboro College, Guilford, Salem, Elon, and Lenoir. The first six of these are members of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

THE LATIN COLUMN

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

THE SECOND annual meeting of the teachers of classics in schools and colleges of the South will take place in Atlanta, Georgia, April 27-29, 1922. Grand Opera week in Atlanta is April 24-29, and the date was purposely chosen by the Council in order that teachers attending the meeting might at the same time avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing the Opera. The evenings will for this reason be left open. The program promises to be one of unusual interest. It will include papers relating both to school and to college subjects and problems. A preliminary program will be distributed later and will contain a statement of hotel rates and accommodations. Emory University will be the host of the Association. Com-

munications concerning the meeting should be addressed to the President, George Howe, Chapel Hill, N. C., or to the secretary, E. L. Green, Columbia, S. C.

A BIT OF JUVENAL

A LINE of the satirist Juvenal, which used to be quoted often, runs like this: "*Pone seram, cohibe.*" "*Sed quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*"

Of this a translation, not quite literal, but in keeping with the spirit of the Latin, may be attempted: "Put on a lock. Guard it." "Yes, but who will watch the watchmen?"

LATIN AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

IN AN ARTICLE printed by the *Greensboro Daily News* Col. Edward M. House made the interesting suggestion that, owing to difficulties which have arisen in recent international conferences because of the delegates' ignorance of each other's language, an international language is needed, and that it should be Esperanto or Latin. "Esperanto has the advantage of simplicity and freedom from national entanglements * * * Medieval Latin, many educators believe, is the most practical language to adopt because it is already known and taught throughout the world. * * * Today most statesmen, teachers, scientists learn without difficulty the language in its simplified form, while it is already the language of speech, written communication, and record of the church of Rome."

It has been interesting to notice at the time of the election of the pope how many Latin phrases have been quoted in the newspapers, though the reporters or compositors of them have evidently not always been students of that tongue. During the inauguration ceremonies one of the officials, burning a piece of oiled hemp, chanted before the pope, "*Pater Sancte; sic transit gloria mundi.*" This appeared in print with

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GREENSBORO COLLEGE

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of influence. A large proportion of its students have engaged in teaching, and in this field many have won distinction for efficiency. Some have gone into mission fields, many others have been prominently associated with the various interests of the church and have given themselves to social welfare activities. The larger number have given themselves to the important work of home building.

Greensboro College has made no surrender of edu-

cational ideals, no compromise in cultural standards, that patronage be obtained.

All of the resident students except three are now enrolled as regular students, an increase of nearly five-fold over the number of regular students enrolled in 1912-1913, when Greensboro College began to give the bachelor's degree. During each of the last two years about one hundred students are estimated to have been turned away on account of lack of room. The indications are that the number of students who will attend Greensboro College will continue to be limited by the provisions that can be made for such attendance.

The high character of the intellectual advantages of Greensboro College is no more marked than the advantages offered by the religious and home atmosphere pervading its academic life.

A vital interest is taken in athletics. During two recent years the Greensboro College representation won the tennis championship at the college Young Women's Christian Association Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., where a hundred leading colleges of the South for young women were represented.

A substantial democratic spirit pervades the student body of Greensboro College.

One of the outstanding features of the college is the splendid coöperation of its faculty and student body. A strongly organized student government is maintained, but always under the control of the administration.

The fact that Greensboro College is a small college brings about the desirable condition that the classes are all taught by professors, and that the students have individual access to the teachers.

In the department of English the theme work is done by the regular professors. In all departments the laboratory courses are also taught by the professors. The library is well selected and adapted to the needs of the various departments. Instruction is given in the fundamental principles of the use of the library.

The college plant, including endowment, is estimated to be worth about three fourths of a million dollars. The plant consists of a campus of twenty-three acres, on which are located the main building and two modern dormitories. Adjoining the campus are five other buildings, the property of the college. Two of these buildings are used for dormitories, one for president's home, one temporarily for music building, and the Odell Memorial in process of completion, to be used as auditorium and music conservatory. Greensboro College is located in the geographical center of the state, and North Carolina is regarded by educational authority as occupying a strategic position among the educational forces of the nation.

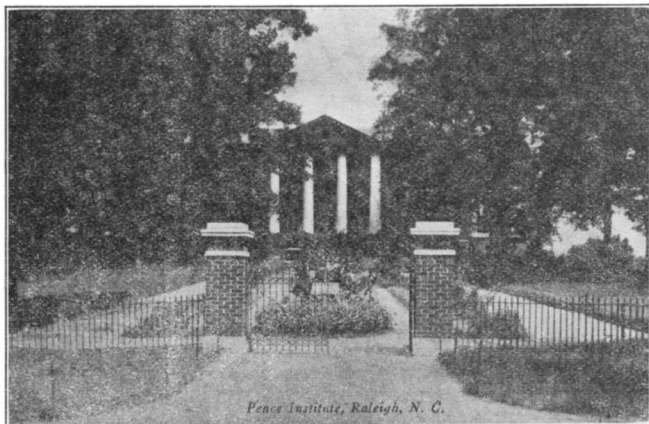
PEACE INSTITUTE

By PRESIDENT MARY O. GRAHAM

Raleigh, N. C.

IN the past few months Peace Institute has been officially investigated by an expert in college standards and attainments. The authorities at Peace desired this investigation as they wished help from the outside as well as from their own counsel.

The courses of study are planned to meet the requirements of a junior college with four years preparatory work. A student wishing to prepare for entrance to a fouryear college may be prepared at Peace by diploma courses in piano, voice, art, and expression, courses so planned that they rank in value of requirements with the academic courses.



To quote from the report: "In all respects the institution seems to be living fully up to its promises and advertisements as set forth in its catalogue, and if anything, to be exceeding these. Its claims are decidedly modest in comparison with its performance.

"The fact that old records are available for thirty years back, indicates that it has been administered by those who have had definite ideas of educational ideals. Of the present administration, unusual ability has been shown in the selection of teachers and in the general administration. The school has an excellent faculty and a fine body of students."

The report goes on to answer definite questions supporting the above statements.

The student life at Peace is one of the best phases of the work there. Student government with faculty control develops a fine student conscience and gives training in community civics. The social life is one of its most delightful features, since it is regarded as a necessary asset to a young woman's education.

The school gives its students physical care with expert supervision. The training, the play spirit, the competition, the enjoyment of out-door sports, and

the foundation of good health are all enjoyed in the well-balanced program of that department.

Peace sees to give by its administration of the religious life of the students, as well as by its curriculum and physical training, the ideals of good citizenship and the means of attaining these ideals, through religious teaching of the necessary foundation for a well-rounded life.

THE LATIN COLUMN

(Continued from page 67)

Peter for *Pater*, and both *sic* and *transit* for some reason were capitalized. The translation of it, however, was given correctly enough: "Holy father, thus passes the glory of the world."

THE CAESAR REQUIREMENTS

IT WAS stated in this column last month that the University will accept for entrance the equivalent in Cicero of the four orations against Catiline. The same is true for Caesar. Variety in the reading may be gained by selecting for part of the text read sections from books V to VII. In book V, for example, the regular rule that the Romans were always victorious will be found to be broken by the disastrous defeat of the *legati* Sabinus and Cotta, and the siege of the camp commanded by Cicero's brother. The tale involves such incidents as the repeated attempt to get messengers in disguise through the enemies' lines to Caesar, and the story of how news was brought to the besieged camp by trying a letter to a spear and hurling it over the ramparts of the camp. In book VII is the story of the revolt of Vercingetorix to free Gaul from Roman rule, and the great siege of Alesia. And other selections concerning the Germans' and Gauls' way of living may be profitably used.—G. A. H.

DR. BUTLER ON THE CLASSICS

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University, in his recent annual report to the trustees proposes, according to the *New York Times*, "a revival of the study of the Latin and Greek languages and the ancient civilizations, and suggests that the University of Athens, coöperating with select universities of other lands, might lead in this renaissance of the classics. He adds that 'it is a very practical question how to repair the damage that has been done by growing neglect of the ancient classics for a generation past.'"